

## **ANNEX N**

### **WEAPONS OF MASS DISTRUCTION / TERRORISM PLAN**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Terrorism, once thought to be something happening in other parts of the world, has become a reality in the United States. Like other communities of its size and composition, Christian County could become the target of a terrorist incident and therefore must be prepared. Since this risk cannot be fully mitigated, plans must be developed to deal with this risk and people must be trained and prepared to respond.

#### **II. PURPOSE**

The intent of this Annex is to provide the leaders of the emergency response agencies in Christian County a unified approach to responding to threats or actual acts of terrorism. Acts of terrorism involve Chemical, Biological, Explosive, Radiological, and Nuclear agents (CBERN). This plan does not include the individual response guidelines that each organization will use to fulfill their responsibilities under this plan. However, as part of this plan, each agency should have written guidelines that will be referenced as a sub-section of this plan. For security reasons these plans are not included for public distribution.

#### **III. ASSUMPTIONS**

- A. Christian County recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, and the need of a plan to set forth guidelines to deal with terrorist incidents, and the need to exercise the procedures, policies, and guidelines set forth in this Annex.
- B. Proper implementation of this Annex can reduce the risk of WMD/Terrorism and limit related exposure by the public should a terrorist incident occur.
- C. No single agency at the Local, State, or Federal level possesses the authority and/or the expertise to act unilaterally on the numerous difficult issues that will arise in the response to acts or threats of terrorism.
- D. Counter terrorism efforts, terrorist intelligence gathering, and appropriate response training may reduce some incident potential, but incidents may occur with little or no warning.
- E. Due to the intentional lethality of most acts of terrorism, Christian County response agencies would be faced with a situation that could potentially generate large numbers of casualties and disrupt many governmental services.
- F. Should a terrorist incident be identified, the city/county could be acting alone as mobilization of State and Federal assets may take from 24-72 hours.
- G. Terrorism takes many forms: bombings, arson, infrastructure attacks (on water, electric, gas, or telecommunications systems), mass shootings, cyberspace failure or disruption, transportation attacks (hijacking, bombing, and sabotage), and common law courts.

1. **WMD of Mass Destruction.** Any weapon designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life (18 USC 2332a). The USC (18 USC 921) also includes a destructive device, with certain exceptions, to mean “any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket ..., missile ..., mine ..., or a device similar to the above... that ... will expel a projectile by explosive or other propellant”.
2. **Chemical Agent.** A chemical substance intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (including munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. A chemical agent attack might release a chemical warfare agent (such as a nerve or blister agent) or an industrial chemical that may have serious consequences. Whether an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical causes an outbreak may not be obvious early in an investigation; however, most chemical attacks are localized, and their effects become evident within a few minutes. Different chemical agents can be persistent or non-persistent. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly; they therefore lose ability to cause casualties after a few minutes (although they may persist longer in small unventilated areas).
3. **Biological Agents.** Living organisms or materials derived from them that cause disease; harm humans, animals, or plants; or deteriorate materials. Recognition of a biological hazard can occur by: identifying it as a credible threat; discovering bio-terrorism evidence (devices, agents, clandestine labs); diagnosing a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bio-terrorism agent; or gathering and interpreting public health surveillance data. People exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox may not know they have been exposed, and those infected or subsequently infected may not feel sick for some time. Infectious diseases typically proceed with a delay between exposure and onset of illness -the incubation period. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen. Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, direct patient care providers and the public health community are likely to first detect a biological attack on civilians. Terrorists also could use biological agents to affect agricultural commodities (agro-terrorism). These agents including wheat rust or viruses that could devastate the local or even national economy.
4. **Radiological/Nuclear.** High-energy particles or gamma rays emitted by an atom undergoing radioactive decay. Emitted particles can be charged alpha or beta particles, or neutral neutrons, or gamma rays. The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. Also, involvement of radioactive materials in an explosion may or may not be obvious; depending on what explosive device was used. The presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain unless the responders have the proper detection

equipment and the training to use it. Most of the many detection devices available are designed to detect specific types and levels of radiation -they are not appropriate for measuring or ruling out the presence of all possible radiological hazards. Terrorists may use the following delivery methods:

- a. An improvised nuclear device (IND) is any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices, depending on the trigger. While “weapons-grade” material increases the efficiency of a device, materials of less than weapons grade can still be used.
  - b. A radiological dispersal device (RDD) is any explosive device that spreads radioactive material when detonated. A RDD includes an improvised explosive device that could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material. A RDD also includes devices identified as “dirty bombs”.
  - c. A simple RDD spreads radiological material non-explosively (for example, medical isotopes or waste).
5. **Explosives.** Conventional explosive devices or improvised bombs used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as explosive or incendiary -using high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are inexpensive and easily constructed. They are not technologically sophisticated. Of all weapons, these are the easiest to obtain and use. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions for constructing these devices. They are the likeliest terrorist weapons.
6. **Cyber Terrorism.** “Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation’s critical infrastructures ... in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population ... in furtherance of political or social objectives. ”

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

##### A. General

1. Response shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA III), and 40 CFR 311, and should conform to NFPA 471/472/473 and other applicable federal, state, and local procedures and guidelines. This Annex will serve as the general guidance for incidents but, is not all inclusive. Should the situation be identified as a terrorist incident, other notifications will be made in accordance with local emergency notification guidelines
2. Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) was signed in May 1995, shortly after the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building bombing. PDD-39 establishes policy to reduce the United States’ vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorism. This directive is particularly important for planning purposes- it specifies how to manage response to and recovery from a terrorist incident.

3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) was signed on February 28, 2003, calling for creation of a National Response Plan (NRP) to “integrate Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazard plan” under authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security. Under the NRP, a National Incident Management System (NIMS) is to be developed to provide a consistent nationwide framework for standardizing incident management practices and procedures. This ensures that federal, state, and local governments can work effectively, efficiently, and cooperatively to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents-regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
4. The Federal government has primary responsibility to prevent, preempt, and terminate threats or acts of terrorism, and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators. Federal, State and local authorities will coordinate terrorism response and recovery efforts using the Incident Management System (IMS). The initial response to a terrorist incident is primarily a local law enforcement effort with the FBI assigned as the lead Federal Agency (LFA) responsible for coordinating the Federal response. The FBI will assign a Special Agent or member of the Joint Terrorism Task Force in the role of liaison to coordinate with the incident commander or unified command in an incident command post. The initial response to a terrorist incident identifies, acquires, and plans use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. Following the initial response to the terrorist incident, recovery efforts protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the terrorist incident. In a terrorist incident, FEMA is the lead Federal Agency responsible for the recovery phase.
5. Upon authorization by SEMA, the Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) will be able to respond to any terrorism incident that will occur in their region and will be funded/supplied through State and Federal aid/grants. This includes the necessary equipment as well as the training to fulfill any need of the terrorist incident. [See Appendix 1 for locations HSRT.](#)
6. Upon authorization by SEMA, the Forward Regional Response Team (FRRT) will also be able to respond to terrorism incidents but, their resources will be less than those of an HSRT. They will also be funded/supplied by State and Federal aid/grants. They will also provide support to the HSRT in terrorism incidents when needed.
7. Request for Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT):
  - a. In order to deal with a terrorist event, a network of resources must already be in place (personnel, equipment and supplies). The current situation will determine the type of resources needed and techniques to be employed. A rural county may have fewer trained personnel and equipment compared to an urban area.

- b. Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) are an asset of the State of Missouri. These teams will be mobilized and deployed by SEMA to support local jurisdiction response and recovery operations.
- c. Local jurisdictions must request support from SEMA. Call the SEMA Duty Officer at (573) 751-2748 (Day/Night) to report or request assistance.
- d. If a terrorist attack should occur in Christian County which has a Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT) which is located in Troop D. An HSRT will be responsible for responding to the terrorism incident, if available. This HSRT could be supported by other HSRT's and Forward Regional Response Teams (FRRT). It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to contact SEMA and request support.
- e. Homeland Security Response Team (HSRT): Each Response team in the Troop D Planning Region has a primary area for response that has been developed in coordination among the teams within Region D.

These areas are as follows:

- i. Joplin: MacDonald, Newton, Barry, Lawrence, Dade, and the area of Barton County south of US Hwy 160.
- ii. Nevada: Vernon, St. Clair, Cedar, and the area of Barton County north of US Hwy 160.
- iii. Branson/Taney County: Stone, Taney, and the area of Christian County covered by the Highlandville Fire Protection District.
- iv. City of Springfield: Polk, Hickory, all of Greene County west of US 65 Hwy, all of Christian County north of the Highlandville Fire Protection District and west of US 65 Hwy.
- v. Logan-Rogersville: Dallas, Webster, all of Greene County east of US 65 Hwy, and the area of Christian County east of US 65 Hwy and including the Chadwick and Sparta Fire Protection Districts.

The map included as Figure 2 provides a pictorial representation of the Response team primary area assignments.

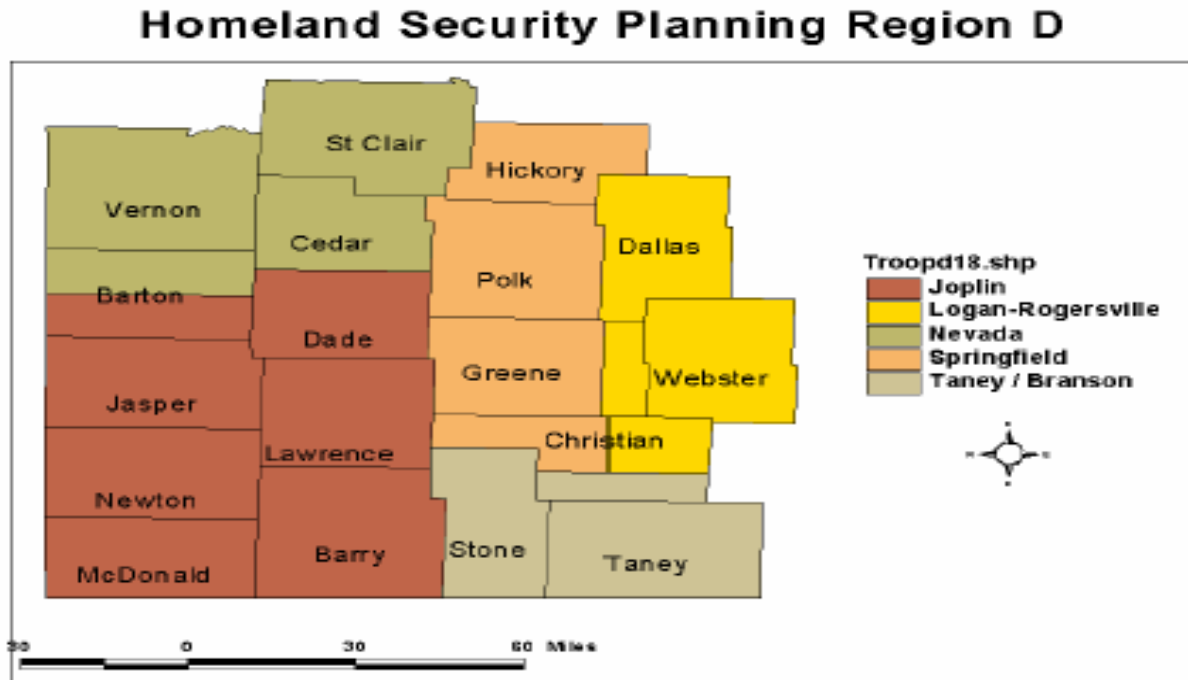


Figure 2

8. The Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) will have three (3) levels of response based on the incident size above:
  - a. Technical Advise - When information is received that the incident where a team is requested is minor in nature and may be handled by firefighters who have minimal training or the information is very sketchy or questionable a technical advisor may be sent to ascertain the level of response needed or to provide technical advise to the to the requesting agency.
  - b. Partial Technical Team Deployment - When the information received indicates that the objective can be accomplished with less than a full team response the technical team will respond only those resources needed. Response will be based on information supplied by trained individuals on scene.
  - c. Full Technical Team Response - When information received indicates that a full response is needed the technical team will respond the resources needed. If required the team may request assistance from other teams.
9. Methods of Requesting Response by a Technical Team – each team may have unique methods of receiving requests. It is recommended that you contact the regional team for your area to verify the preferred method. Each team should make a list of numbers and contacts to be given to region chiefs. Some suggested methods include:

- a. Requests for assistance for WMD incidents should be made to the State Emergency Management Agency (573-751-2748) first if possible. This agency would coordinate re-imbursement of the teams.
  - b. Contact the agency responsible for dispatching a team, such as an Emergency Communications Department. It is suggested that the Chief of the Department, City Administrator, or authorized chief officer make the request.
  - c. Make a formal request through the State-wide Fire Mutual Aid System. Region D Coordinator is Chief Rich Stirts, Logan Rogersville Fire Protection District, 3427 S. State Hwy 125, Springfield, MO 65803, HM Phone (417)753-2442, WK Phone 417-753-4265, or FAX 417-753-4340. The coordinator will then make a request to the technical team assigned to the area. If for some reason the assigned team is unable to respond the next closest team will be requested.
  - d. As a last resort the Chief of the Department can be notified directly.
10. What can be expected of the Technical Team - The capabilities of each team may vary according to training and equipping. It is suggested that each department request information from assigned teams on their capabilities.

In general you can expect the following from the teams.

- a. The teams will supply technically trained personnel to perform mitigation of the incident. The team will not allow or request untrained personnel to operate in the "hot zone". The technical team will operate under the incident command system.
- b. Because of OSHA and EPA regulations team supervisors will become the incident commander of WMD or hazardous materials incidents if the local agency does not have an operations trained commander. If a trained commander is in charge the team supervisor will become the operations officer. At no time will the team supervisor turn oversight of the team to another entity. The use of a liaison officer is suggested. The team supervisor may request that the local agency staff some non-technical positions.
- c. The technical team will bring as much equipment as possible, but may request that the local agency assist in obtaining equipment.
- d. The technical team may request the local entity to assume responsibility for charging back costs for equipment and supplies when a responsible party is identified. All requests will be in accordance with applicable state laws. If local agencies have not adopted regulations for charge back of these items. It is recommended they adopt them.

- e. The technical team may request replacement of some equipment by the local governing authority if a responsible party cannot be identified. In accordance with existing regulations, the governing authority will be required to make application for re-imbursement through FEMA, SEMA or other agencies. Technical team coordinators will supply assistance to the best of their ability.
11. What the technical team will expect from the requesting agency –
- a. Complete concise information is essential. If the local entity has awareness, operations, or technician trained personnel it is requested that they evaluate the situation before calling and be able to supply as much information as possible.
  - b. It is suggested that each local entity work with the assigned team to be able to assist in areas that may be critical to the team. These areas may include assisting in decontamination, supplying hose streams and water supplies, and coordination with obtaining supplies from local jurisdictions.

B. Actions To Be Taken By Operating Time Frames

1. Mitigation

- a. Emergency notification should be made to the E-911 Center. E-911 will then activate this Annex of the plan and contact the departments and agencies needed.
- b. Administrative notification (non-emergency) will be made by contacting the E-911 Center. For questions regarding Biological agents: Christian County Health Department at 581-7285. Questions regarding nuclear or chemical agents: Logan-Rogersville Haz-Mat Team. For questions regarding explosive or incendiary agents: Christian County Sheriff's Department 581-2332.
- c. Mitigation for County Departments and Jurisdictional Entities will consist of but not limited to:
  - 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT: Each law enforcement agency is responsible for their jurisdiction. While maintaining the minimum critical staffing for their normal operations, additional resources are shifted to support the Incident Commander. Law enforcement should prevent the exposure of unauthorized, unprotected personnel from the inherent dangers of the situation, avoid increased hazards caused by vandals and saboteurs, prevent the theft of equipment and supplies, and prevent others from interfering with the safe operations of the response team.
    - a. Be familiar with symptoms caused by agents
    - b. Obtain training in terrorism incident recognition



- c. Obtain training in personal protective equipment
  - d. Establish security procedures for response activities
  - e. Be familiar with State and Federal law enforcement
  - f. Procedures in a terrorism response
  - g. Protection of response personnel and property
  - h. Sweep for secondary devices
  - i. Evaluate evacuation vs. in-place sheltering
  - j. Establish and maintain perimeters
  - k. Ensure all visitors are escorted to their destinations and that they have a valid reason for entering the site.
  - l. Security and access control of crime scenes/hot zones
  - m. Participate in and oversee evidence collection
  - n. Identify witnesses
  - o. Document location of victims for evidence
  - p. Enforce traffic restrictions
  - q. Enforce curfew
  - r. Coordinate security functions with local, state and national security forces or personnel
  - s. Initiate and conduct investigation to identify, locate and neutralize threats
  - t. Prepare an after action report
  - u. Debrief responders
  - v. Provide critical incident stress management
2. FIRE: Each Fire Department is responsible for their jurisdiction. While maintaining the minimum critical staffing for their normal operations, resources are shifted to support the incident.
- a. Obtain training in terrorism incident recognition
  - b. Be familiar with symptoms caused by agents

- c. Be familiar with response plans
  - d. Establish perimeter
  - e. Wait until sweep of secondary device is complete
  - f. Establish zones with law enforcement to deny entry to non response personnel
  - g. Establish emergency egress plan for hostile situation
  - h. Mass decontamination if needed
  - i. Establish back-up teams
  - j. Evacuation support
  - k. Control of hot zone
  - l. Body recovery
  - m. Determine cause of fires
  - n. Assist law enforcement as requested
  - o. Prepare an after action report
  - p. Debrief responders
  - q. Provide critical incident stress management
3. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES: Each EMS agency is responsible for their jurisdiction. While maintaining the minimum critical staffing for normal operations, resources are shifted to support the Incident Command.
- a. Obtain training in terrorism incident recognition
  - b. Obtain training in Personal Protective Equipment
  - c. Be familiar with symptoms caused by agents
  - d. Be familiar with response plans
  - e. Operate in the cold zone.
  - f. Ensure body substance isolation
  - g. Institute quarantine procedures if warranted

- h. Maintain vital functions
  - i. Provide antidotal therapies if warranted
  - j. Establish site emergency egress plan
  - k. Establish back-up team
  - l. Provide medical monitoring of responders
  - m. Wear personal protective equipment as necessary
  - n. Set up triage
  - o. Provide transportation as needed
  - p. Provide critical incident stress management
  - q. Debrief responders
  - r. Prepare an after action report
4. HEALTH: Health Departments are responsible for their own facilities. If requested some health department officials will become part of the Logistics group and report directly to the Incident Command. It is important for the health officials to be able to recognize an act of terrorism as early as possible to expedite the response process.
- a. Obtain security for stored supplies, equipment, triage areas, decontamination areas, and hospitals
  - b. Obtain training in terrorism incident recognition
  - c. Determine patients normal schedule for Epidemiological tracking
  - d. Immunization assistance and coordination
  - e. Mass triage
  - f. Mass decontamination
  - g. Establish back-up teams
  - h. Mobilize staff to provide teams to respond to field treatment and triage sites
  - i. Procure blood for community needs

- j. Provide critical incident stress management
  - k. Provide responder rehabilitation
  - l. Prepare after action report
5. PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING: Each Public Works and Engineering Agency is responsible for their jurisdiction. Maintaining the minimum amount of public services is potentially the most important aspect of the response. With the loss of a service, the level of alarm by the public will increase.
- a. Establish Contingency Plan for total loss of utility services
  - b. Obtain training in terrorism incident recognition
  - c. Maintain a listing of mutual aid resources and a contractor list
  - d. Establish plans for isolation of specific areas
  - e. Provide and erect barricades for isolation with law enforcement support as needed
  - f. Establish relief facilities for loss of utility service
  - g. Restore and maintain utilities
  - h. Wear personal protective equipment as required.
6. PREPAREDNESS
- a. Alert appropriate staff depending upon the potential situation, activity, required.
  - b. Take action as necessary (Issue warnings and disseminate public information, etc.).
  - c. Test communications.
  - d. Inventory equipment and supplies and alleviate shortages.
  - e. Establish contact with higher levels of government and neighboring jurisdictions.
  - f. Initiate EOC security procedures. Alert Security personnel.
  - g. Alert participating organizations outside of government.
  - h. Conduct initial staff briefing and establish work and briefing schedule.

- i. Maintain alert status until situation changes or stand down is given.

## 7. Response

- a. The immediate notification of an emergency situation will normally come from a private citizen into the E-911 Center. The call taker will collect the appropriate information and notify the proper department/agency in accordance with this plan.
- b. The Federal Response Plan (FRP) designates the FBI as having the lead responsibility in a terrorist situation. Therefore, their emergency response procedures can be found in that document. This appendix specifically addresses how the local Police Departments and the Christian County Sheriff's Office will support their efforts.
- c. The first emergency response official arriving on-scene at an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Management System (IMS), until a unified command is established. All emergency responders and their communication shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual(s) in charge of the ICS, assisted by the senior official present from each responding department/agency.
- d. The Incident Commander (IC) shall make an assessment of the situation and classify the emergency as specified below.
- e. Level I Emergency is an occurrence that can be handled routinely by one or more departments within the County and/or City. It has the potential to require resources in excess of those available to the responding agency(s) through mutual aid agreements, etc., to bring the situation under control  
Example: This would be pre-positioning of personnel and/or assets to prepare for the possible consequences of a terrorist event. This type of response may result in the deployment of B-NICE agents, or in response to an un-validated threat against the public. Examples of this type of activation could be events such as Presidential visits, large political, sporting, or religious gatherings, non-specific threats against hardened targets, technically non-feasible threats, etc...
- f. Level II Emergency is an occurrence that requires a major response and the significant commitment of resources from several governmental agencies, but will still be within the capabilities of local resources to control.  
Example No evacuation or sheltering other than from the immediate scene. This level of incident does not pose an exposure hazard to first responders using proper protective dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of this level of incidents

are minor in nature and are not expected accelerate such as discover of the manufacturing or possession of B-NICE agents and/or crude small-scale devices.

- g. Level III Emergency is an occurrence that requires an extensive response and commitment of resources from all departments/agencies and could necessitate requesting outside assistance from state and federal agencies. (Example: earthquake, major tornado damage over large areas with extensive casualties, extensive flooding or any incident requiring an evacuation of a significant area.)Example: A incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation, in-place sheltering, and/or the expertise and resources of several local, State, and/or Federal Agencies. This necessitates either partial or full activation of the jurisdictional Emergency Operations Plan.
- h. Any emergency response agency can request activation of the Christian County EOP. If it becomes apparent that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding department/agency, a “Type III” emergency should be declared in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan

#### 8. Recovery

- a. Activation of the Plan.
- b. Tabulate damage to include displaced persons and request outside assistance if necessary.
- c. Assimilate expenditure data and cost figures for payment.
- d. Repair equipment and replenish supplies.
- e. Begin deactivation of EOC as conditions permit.
- f. Conduct critiques and initiate actions to improve capabilities.
- g. Prepare and submit after-action report to the State Emergency Management.

#### C. Public Warning and Joint Information Center (JIC)

In the majority of WMD/Terrorism incidents, public warning and emergency public information shall be issued in accordance with guidelines set forth in Annexes B and C of the Basic Plan. However, if a “Type III” emergency is declared, the Unified Command must establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) as soon as possible during the course of the incident. All communications with the Media or the public will be cleared through the JIC as it becomes operational. It is advisable for the unified command to establish a JIC any

time there is a perceived threat or an actual event that could escalate into a “Type III” event. However, any agency can request a JIC be activated during an actual or potential terrorist incident.

Possible command decisions that would require above a normal level of emergency public information are:

1. Evacuation – Evacuation can be completely effective if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud (see Maps/Diagrams Section of the Incident Management Guide) or the activation of an explosive device. Effective evacuation would require extensive communication with the public at-large.
2. In-Place Sheltering – In come cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce the air-flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) events. This type of protection would necessitate communication with those citizens who are located directly in the path of a potential NBC cloud or liquid drainage.
3. Ingestion Advisory – While the opportunity to contaminate drinking water and food crops for an entire jurisdiction may be low, threats of contamination by an intentional toxic release must always be given the utmost attention. Any threat to food and water supplies must be identified and information released to the public in a concise and organized manner to ensure public confidence in utilities remains high.
4. Sewage and Runoff – An NBC agent release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and serious environmental problems. The JIC, in coordination with public health professionals, would be responsible for briefing the public on actions to take to protect their immediate and long-term health.

D. Documentation

Due to the criminal nature of a WMD/Terrorist incident, it is imperative that all agencies diligently record all of their actions and impressions at the earliest possible time. This information may mean the difference between a conviction and the acquittal of a terrorist. In addition, many forms of federal reimbursement for disasters require extensive documentation to receive total compensation. Therefore, **response activities shall be documented by all departments / agencies involved**. Data on overall incident occurrence shall be provided to all participating organizations and used for plan revisions. The Emergency Management Office will be the coordinating agency in the EOC to process this information and aid in submission for reimbursement.

F. Presidents Homeland Security System

See the Increased Readiness Section of the Incident Management Guide.

## **V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Organization**

The organizational charts for WMD/Terrorism Responses for Christian County are shown in the Response Section of the Incident Management Guide.

### **B. Assignment of Responsibilities**

Each organization/agency which may respond to a terrorism incident has the responsibility to develop and maintain guidelines for their task assignments as specified in this Annex.

### **C. Countermeasures**

The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate measures (actions taken to prevent, contain, control, and recover from the incident) is assigned to each agency in accordance with their responsibilities under this plan. Specific actions to be taken are listed in each agencies guidelines and are not included for security purposes.

### **D. Specific Task Assignments for WMD/Terrorism Related Incidents**

The following task assignments are related to WMD/Terrorism incidents and responses. Additional assignments are listed in the EOP Basic Plan.

#### **1. Law Enforcement**

- a. Management of the incident scene. Utilize Unified Incident Command System to coordinate law enforcement activities and manage other departments and agencies that will be operating in the incident.
- b. Respond to reports of terrorism incidents and report investigative findings to dispatching agency so that notifications can be made to the appropriate state and federal agencies.
- c. Respond to requests for support/assistance from other departments, Local State and Federal.
- d. Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the terrorist incident scene as designated by the IC.
- e. Assist in evacuation/in-place protection notification of the affected area as requested by the IC.
- f. Develop and maintain guidelines to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of law enforcement personnel in each of the major terrorism incidents B-NICE. This should also include mutual aid resources.
- g. Scene security& evidence preservation pending arrival of FBI.



- h. Assist the FBI and other investigative authorities in determining responsibility.
  - i. Access control into and out of crime scene.
  - j. Crowd control when necessary.
  - k. Document all activities.
- 2. Fire Department
  - a. Respond to all reports of terrorist incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
  - b. Establish a Unified Incident Command with law enforcement and other response agencies.
  - c. Determine the hazard level of the incident and direct response operations to include:
  - d. Establish site security areas and hazard exclusion zones.
  - e. Determine the nature of the incident.
  - f. Based on estimates of likely harm, establish options for mitigation, select appropriate options and manage the mitigation effort.
  - g. Coordinate with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provide information sources as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the hazardous material, hazard evaluation, and environmental damage assessment.
  - h. Develop and maintain guidelines to detail the specific roles and responsibilities of fire service personnel in each of the major terrorism incidents (CBERN). This should also include mutual aid resources.
  - i. Document all activities.
- 3. Health Department
  - a. Provide personnel safety information to the Incident Command.
  - b. Provide an environmental analysis of the situation and recommend epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with the public health issues involved with a terrorist incident. With assistance from the MO Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control.
  - c. Monitor response personnel and general public exposures to chemical, biological and radiological agents.

- d. Monitor and track potential victims
  - e. Provide information concerning exposure control and medical treatment to potential victims and emergency workers.
  - f. Assist in public information broadcast concerning public and individual health issues.
  - g. Document all activities.
4. Public Works
- a. Respond to emergency requests from the Incident Command by providing trucks, earth moving equipment, or other equipment with operators and sand or other absorbent materials to assist in reducing hazards to minimize secondary damage and reduce the potential risk to rescue workers.
  - b. Provide barricades to assist in evacuation and scene security.
  - c. Assist in providing a location for the temporary storage of materials until disposal can be accomplished.
  - d. Document all activities.
5. Emergency Operations Center
- a. Activate in accordance with this Annex and Appendix C of the Basic Plan as needed. Staff the EOC in accordance with the needs of the incident.
  - b. Coordinate the activities of all response agencies and assist elected officials as needed.
  - c. Provide on-scene liaison to Incident Command for coordination of EOC/IC efforts and acquisition of resources.
  - d. Document all activities.
6. All Emergency Services
- a. Each emergency response agency shall report to the Incident Command upon arrival on scene and confer with the command structure for all activities. The IC Staff has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods and resolve on-scene conflicts.
  - b. It is the responsibility of the IC to recommend evacuation/in-place protection actions. Coordination should be done with all agencies involved and with the appropriate elected officials to ensure that proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees is provided.

- c. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contaminated materials will be handled with the same care that was used during the incident. Assistance in removal, disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- d. A post-incident analysis report and critique shall be the responsibility of the lead agencies with input solicited from all involved agencies. This information will be used for plan modifications and exercise programs.
- e. Public Information activities are covered in Annex C of the EOP.
- f. Reception and Care activities are covered in Annex L of the EOP.
- g. Document all activities.

## **VI. CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP**

### **A. Initial Assessment**

The initial assessment of an incident should be performed by the Incident Command, in cooperation with other appropriate agencies.

### **B. Incident Command Responsibility**

The Incident Command is responsible for monitoring the response activities to ensure that appropriate containment and control measures are implemented. Containment and control measures may include but are not limited to:

- 1. Dikes, berms and drains
- 2. Trenches and pits
- 3. Booms
- 4. Barriers in soil
- 5. Stream diversion
- 6. Patching and plugging of industrial containers and vessels
- 7. Over packing of containers
- 8. Portable catch basins
- 9. Evacuation/In-Place protection
- 10. Skimming or pumping

11. Dispersion or dilution
12. Vacuuming
13. Decontamination of exposed structures and property

C. Hazardous Material Treatment

Released materials as a result of an act of terrorism could be radiological, chemical or biological in nature. State and federal technical resources are available to provide assistance. The Christian County Health Department, in coordination with the Unified Command and the EOC, will be responsible for overseeing the appropriate treatment and disposal of hazardous materials resulting from a terrorist incident.

D. Recovery

The local jurisdiction EOC, in conjunction with state and federal experts, is in charge of managing recovery efforts. Treatment of contaminated soils or waters will be done in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

## **VII. TRAINING**

A. Minimum Training

Minimum training will be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization: fire, police, health, EMS, public works, emergency preparedness, etc. Training will be based upon the tiered levels established for hazardous materials responders.

B. Exercises

The Christian County Emergency Management office will coordinate with response agencies to conduct periodic drills and/or exercises to test and/or improve upon this Annex.

## **VII. MAINTENANCE**

The Emergency Management office, in coordination with other response agencies, will review and update this annex annually.

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 Hazardous Agents

APPENDIX 2 Organizational Planning Responsibilities

APPENDIX 3 Homeland Security Response Teams

APPENDIX 4 Forward Regional Response Teams

**APPENDIX 1  
ANNEX N**

**HAZARD AGENTS**

**Chemical**

Some indicators of the possible use of chemical agents are listed in Table 1. Early in an investigation it may not be obvious whether an outbreak was caused by an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical; however, most chemical attacks will be localized, and their effects will be evident within a few minutes. There are both persistent and non-persistent chemical agents. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly, thereby losing their ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, although they may be more persistent in small, unventilated areas.

**Table 1 - General Indicators of Possible Chemical Agent Used**

<b>Stated Threat to Release a Chemical Agent</b>
<b>Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of insects, dead birds, dead animals</li></ul>
<b>Unexplained Casualties</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple victims</li><li>• Surge of similar 9-1-1 calls</li><li>• Serious illnesses</li><li>• Nausea, disorientation, difficulty breathing or convulsions</li><li>• Definite casualty patterns</li></ul>
<b>Unusual Liquid, Spray, or Vapor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Droplets, oily film</li><li>• Unexplained odor</li><li>• Low-lying clouds/fog unrelated to weather</li></ul>
<b>Suspicious Devices or Packages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unusual metal debris</li><li>• Abandoned spray devices</li><li>• Unexplained munitions</li></ul>

## **Biological**

Recognition of a biological hazard can occur through several methods, including identification of a credible threat, discovery of bio-terrorism evidence (devices, agent, clandestine lab), diagnosis (identification of a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bio-terrorism agent), and detection (gathering and interpretation of public health surveillance data).

Unlike victims of exposure to chemical or radiological agents, victims of biological agent attack may serve as carriers of the disease with the capability of infecting others (i.e. smallpox, plague). Some indicators of biological attack are given in Table 2.

**Table 2. General Indicators of Possible Biological Agent Use**

<b>Stated Threat to Release a Biological Agent</b>
<b>Unusual Occurrence of Dead or Dying Animals</b>
<b>Unusual Casualties</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unusual illness for region/area</li><li>• Definite pattern inconsistent with natural disease</li></ul>
<b>Unusual Liquid, Spray, or Vapor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spraying and suspicious devices or packages</li></ul>

## **Nuclear / Radiological**

The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious, depending upon the nature of the explosive device used. Unless confirmed by radiological detection equipment, the presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain. Table 3 lists some indicators of a radiological release.

**Table 3. General Indicators of Possible Nuclear Weapon/Radiological Agent Use**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A stated threat to deploy a nuclear or radiological device</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The presence of nuclear or radiological equipment (i.e. spent fuel canisters or nuclear transport vehicles)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nuclear placards or warning materials along with otherwise unexplained casualties</li></ul>

## **Conventional Explosive Devices**

Of all weapons the easiest to obtain and use is a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, which may be used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorist weapon most likely to be encountered. The potential exists for single or multiple bombing incidents in single or multiple municipalities. Secondary devices may be targeted against responders.

**APPENDIX 2  
ANNEX N**

**ORGANIZATIONAL PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES**

<b>Suppress and Counter Immediate Terrorist Threat</b>	City Police Departments Local Fire Departments – Haz-Mat & Technical Christian County Sheriff’s Department Missouri Highway Patrol Local Law Enforcement Agencies FBI
<b>Rescue Lives and Save Property</b>	Fire Departments Law Enforcement EMS Agencies
<b>Provide Emergency Medical Assistance</b>	EMS / Hospitals Fire Departments National Disaster Medical System (DMAT)
<b>Evacuation</b>	Elected Officials – EOC Individual Response Agencies
<b>Communication: Media and the Public</b>	Joint Information Center (Federal, State, and Local Officials) Christian County Public Information Officer
<b>Maintain and/or Restore Order to Jurisdiction</b>	Local Law Enforcement Agencies (City & County) Missouri Highway Patrol Missouri Army National Guard
<b>Provide Shelter and Human Services</b>	EOC Local Chapter – American Red Cross Christian County Health Department
<b>Maintain Continuity of Government</b>	Elected Officials – Each City Elected Officials – Christian County
<b>Initiate Criminal Investigation</b>	City Police Departments Christian County Sheriff’s Department FBI & Other Federal Agencies
<b>Conduct Damage Assessment</b>	EOC SEMA & FEMA
<b>Remediation and Restoration</b>	EOC SEMA & FEMA
<b>Compensate and Assist Victims</b>	DOJ Victims Compensation Fund State of Missouri Disaster Relief Fund Federal Stafford Relief Fund
<b>Physical &amp; Mental Health Care and Surveillance</b>	Christian County Health Department Missouri Department of Health U. S. Department of Health and Human Services



## Appendix 3 To Annex N Homeland Security Response Teams

# Homeland Security Response Teams

Troop A -  
Kansas City  
Clay Co./Northland Fire  
Chiefs Assoc. (NFCA)  
Lee's Summit  
Sedalia/Pettis Co.  
City of Warrensburg, Johnson  
County (FRRT)  
Tri-District FPD

Troop B -  
Kirksville  
Hannibal (FRRT)

Troop C -  
St. Charles/Warren Co.  
St. Louis County  
St. Louis City  
Jefferson Co.  
Franklin Co.

Troop D -  
Springfield/Logan-Rogersville  
Joplin  
Nevada (FRRT)  
Taney Co./Branson

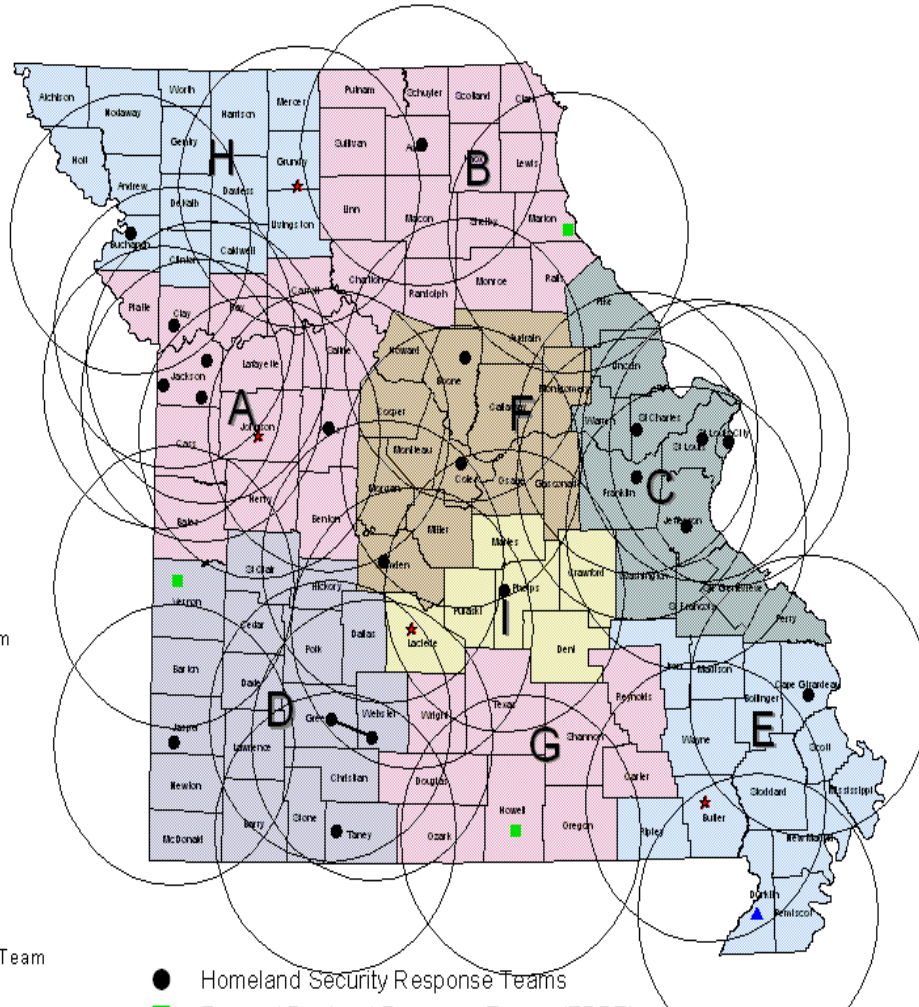
Troop E -  
City of Jackson/SEMO HazMat Team  
City of Poplar Bluff (FRRT)  
City of Kennett

Troop F -  
Columbia/Boone Co.  
Camden Co. HazMat Team  
Cole Co. HazMat Team

Troop G -  
West Plains (FRRT)

Troop H -  
Andrew Co./Northwest Mo. HazMat Team  
Grundy/Livingston County (FRRT)

Troop I -  
Rolla/Phelps Co.  
City of Lebanon (FRRT)



- Homeland Security Response Teams
- Forward Regional Response Teams (FRRT)
- ▲ Proposed Homeland Security Response Teams (FY 03 Funds)
- ★ Proposed Forward Regional Response Teams (FY 03 Funds)

## **Appendix 3 to Annex N**

### **HOMELAND SECURITY RESPONSE TEAMS AND FORWARD REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS**

Homeland Security and Forward Regional Response Teams (HSRT and FRRT) were developed and trained locally. SEMA is the coordinating agency for the Department of Justice – Equipment Program which provides grant funds to the state to purchase protective equipment, decontamination equipment, detection equipment and communications equipment for designated Fire / HAZMAT, EMS and Law Enforcement agencies statewide. The program is designed to assist communities development of a local WMD response capability identified in the three year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategy. Participation in the program is based upon several criteria including existing HAZMAT team capability, desire and willingness to participate. The state currently has 28 teams. Any future expansion will be based upon the results of the statewide Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program.

The HSRT is a more robust team, which generally enjoys some capabilities beyond what would normally be found in a FRRT. For example, some of our HSRTs have an urban search and rescue capability and will, in most cases, have been involved in the grant program for a longer period of time than a typical FRRT. HSRTs typically have a more sophisticated detection capability and greater decontamination capacity than a FRRT (see attachment 1). Of the 28 total HSRTs and FRRTs in the state, the vast majority are HSRTs, see map in Appendix 1.

HSRTs and FRRTs are designed to operate on a regional basis and the aim is to have at least one team no more than 50 miles from any location in the state. Teams will be directed to respond to a terrorist or suspected terrorist incident by SEMA and the cost of deploying the team or teams will be absorbed by the state, provided the Governor declares a state of emergency. All of these teams are also capable of responding to a Hazardous Material or HAZMAT incident through the fire mutual aid provisions of Revised Missouri Statutes, Chapter 44. In the event that a HAZMAT response is provided as described above, the funding support would be in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.

Training levels, equipment and technology are constantly being improved to add an even more robust capability to respond to a terrorist incident or accident involving hazardous materials. Additional information regarding availability of training, status or management of grants, general equipment lists common to all teams is available through the Operations Branch of SEMA or through the SEMA web page.

Attachment 1

Appendix 3 to Annex N

**HSRT & FRRT Team Structure**

**HSRT** - Trained and equipped, fully capable HAZMAT Team recognized by the State Fire Marshall's office for day-to-day HAZMAT operations and includes:

12 HAZMAT Personnel

12 Emergency Medical Service Personnel

20 Law Enforcement Personnel

The grant program managed by SEMA provided an expanded capability to respond to a WMD event.

**FRRT** - Team has a core of at least 6 HAZMAT technicians that can respond locally (within a 50 mile radius) or as tasked by the state and includes at least:

6 HAZMAT Personnel

8 Emergency Medical Service Personnel

10 Law Enforcement Personnel

The FRRT is trained and equipped to respond and identify the problem, contain the event and await further support. They do not have a day-to-day- HAZMAT response capability.